

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1892.

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The Legality of Sunday Advertising.

THE SUN, New York City.

Some surprise has been expressed in various newspapers at a decision recently announced by a Georgia court in Atlanta to the effect that a bill for advertising on Sunday is not legally collectible. The question se in a suit brought by GEORGE P. Row-ELL & Co. against the Walter Taylor Drug Company to recover an amount alleged to be due upon a contract to advertise the business of the defendant corporation in a number of Western newspapers. The pro-

ceedings in court disclosed the fact that a part of this advertising was to be done in journals published on Sunday; and the presiding Judge held that the portion of the claim relating to such ,advertising could

not be recovered.

It is probably not generally known that until a few years ago the same rule of law as has been laid down by the Georgia tribunal prevailed here in the State of New York. The Revised Statutes prohibited all servile labor or work on Sunday, except works of necessity and charity, unless done by those who kept Saturday as a holy day. and whose labor did not disturb other persons in the customary observance of the first day of the week. The Revised Statutes also forbade the public sale on Sunday of any wares, merchandise, fruit, herbs, goods, or chattels, except meats, milk, and fish, and these could be sold only before 9 o'clock in the morning. About thirty years ago a suit was brought in the Supreme Court in this city by the proprietors of the Sunday Courier against one of their advertisers to recover the amount agreed upon in a contract for publishing an advertisement six months. The case was tried before the late Mr. Justice ROOSEVELT, who dismissed the complaint on the ground that the agreement for Sunday advertising was a violation of the statutory provisions to which we have referred. This judgment was sustained by the Gen-

eral Term of the Supreme Court and by the Court of Appeals in 1862 in an opinion by Judge WILLSAM F. ALLEN, in which all his associates concurred. There was no evidence that the contract for the advertising was made on Sunday, and even if it had been, that fact alone would not have rendered it void. Judge ALLEN declared that "a contract made on Sunday for the publication of an advertisement in a newspaper published on the ordinary business days of the week is not prohibited, and would be valid." He also pointed out that the contract could not be vitiated upon the ground that the work of setting up and printing the paper was to be done on Sunday, inasmuch as that labor might have been done, and in fact was done, in whole or in part on the previous day. The conclusion of the court that the agreement was illegal was based distinctly upon the fact that both parties contemplated the public sale on Sunday of the newspaper in which the advertisement was printed. The law as it then stood did not permit the sale of newspapers on Sunday, and the court declared that it would be difficult to prove that the sale of the most unexceptionable religious newspaper was an act of necessity

The law, however, has been greatly altered in this respect, and now expressly allows newspapers to be sold in a quiet and orderly manner at any time of the day on Sunday. This change in the statute, which was made nearly ten years ago, does away with the effect of the decision to which we have referred, and no question can now be raise as to the legality of contracts for Bunday advertising in the State of New York.

The Political Outlook in Great Britain.

It will not do for the American friends of Ireland to assume that the battle for home rule has been already won. It is true that in the by-elections of the last five years the Gladstonians have recaptured a number of seats that were wrested from them in 1886: but the immense majority commanded by the Unionists at the opening of the present Parliament could bear far larger deductions and yet remain strong enough to frustrate the hopes of Irishmen. It is true, also, that at the recent election for the London Counto Council the Progressives, or Gladstonians, were overwhelmingly successful; but It now turns out that nearly fifty per cent. of the qualified electors abstained from voting, and it is acknowledged that the abstainers consisted almost wholly of Unionlets. This reverse, like the previous defeats in local contests, may be due in part to a lack of organization and to the indifference born of fancied security. It is not likely that such elements of weakness will be operative at the general election, when all Unionists will understand that they are fighting for life.

The most truthful and sober-minded of the Unionist organs is the London Speciator This newspaper has never attempted to deny that the by-elections have indicated a reaction in favor of Mr. GLADSTONE, or that the success of the Progressives in the Londop County Council election may have the effect of attracting many of the waverers to their side. The lesson which it draws from such incidents is the imperative necessity of energetic and concerted action or the part of its political friends. But, while alive to the omens of danger, the Specialo is not discouraged. It reviews in detail the calculations lately published in the London Times, and considers that they justify the Uniquists in the hope that they may obtain at least a small majority in the next Parliament. In the computation from which this deduction is made, the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists on the one hand, and the Gladstonians on the other, are credited with the seats which it is admitted on all Mischands that they will respectively secure It is also for the purpose of the estimate coneded that the Irish Nationalists may keep 80 out of the 86 seats which they at present control. There remain 92 seats which the Speciator, like the Times, considers doubtful If all these doubtful seats were captured by the Gladstonians, they, in combination with the Nationalists, would have a majority of 79. If, on the other hand, all the doubtful seats were won by the Unionists, the latter's ma jority would be 106. Suppose, however, the doubtful seats to be equally divided, then the Unionist majority would be 13. Now. even so small a Unionist majority as 13 would be amply sufficient to crush the hones of Ireland. On the other hand, should the Gladstonians and Nationalists, when united and polling every vote at their disposal, command only a narrow majority of say 20 in the next House, it would probably prove

For any conceivable measure must be the outcome of compromise, and would therefore be unsatisfactory either to some oldashloned Liberals who want to give as little as may be, or to some of the more exacting Nationalists who want to extort the utmost possible. If Mr. GLADSTONE should have only a nominal majority of 20, the secession of a dozen members from one side to the other would defeat him. But even if there were no secession, the passage of a Home Rule bill by a majority of only 20 would be held by public opinion to justify the House of Lords in rejecting the measure and compelling a new appeal to the constituencles. The truth is that Mr. GLADSTONS must carry every one of the 93 doubtful seats, thus assuring to himself a majority of 79, if he is to have a perfectly free hand in the next Parliament. At present the Nationalists occupy 85

Irish seats and one seat for Liverpool. The Spectator, as we have seen, assumes that of these they will retain 80. But how will this be possible, if the funds indispensable for contested elections in the United Kingdom are not forthcoming? We have pointed out over and over again that the heavy statutory costs must be depos-ited by a candidate in the shape of cash or instantly negotiable securities before he can be voted for. To contest every one of the 103 Irish seats which there is a reasonable chance of carrying, and thus to assure the capture of at least 80, will cost the Nationalists hundreds of thousands of dollars. Where is this money to come from? Not a permy can be got from the Gladstonians. who, by the death of Lord WOLVERTON, lost their principal almoner, and who will be in extreme pecuniary straits themselves. To expect the Irish peasantry, who have all they can do to pay their rent. to furnish the funds needed for a general election would be preposterous. If the Nationalist candidates had depended solely on the Irish tenantry in 1885 and 1888, they could not have contested twenty seats, for they would not have had the money requisite for the preliminary deposits. On those occasions the funds needed were supplied from the United States, and they must again be drawn from the same source, unless the friends of home rule in this country are going to leave Ireland in the lurch. It is certainly easier and cheaper to keep alive senseless factional quarrels between McCarthyltes and Parnellites than it is to render substantial assistance to the home rule cause. But we cannot believe that Irish-Americans will lose sight of the vital interests of their native land at the very moment when the fruition of the hopes of centuries seems at last probable.

The Thirteen Club.

A comfortable gentleman in a high-cut white waistcoat, clawhammer coat, striped trousers of a curious patched pattern, a gentleman with an earnest countenance and mild clerical side whiskers, stands on the cover of the tenth annual report of the officers of the Thirteen Club. He is holding a champagne glass in one hand. Apparently he has been offering a drink to a skeleton which stands beside him. The skeleton's elbow is crooked, but not with any con vivial intention. Either the gentleman with the glass has been unfortunate enough to meet a Prohibitionist skeleton, or the skeleton is about to biff him a back-hander in the eye. Even if the thin gentleman's arm only denotes deprecation, his position is obviously uncomfortable. He hasn't even an hourglass to clink against his neighbor's wine cup. You can't help sympathizing with the poor derided devil of a skeleton. To add to his embarrassment there is a death's head beside him, a death's head which chance or the mad waggery of the artist has made to resemble the venement and melodramatic countenance of the Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE. Surely if ever a skeleton needed alcoholic consolation, it is this one. Pity for him must leaden curiosity as to whether the broken scythe near him represents the defeat of Time by the Thirteen Club, or is a prophecy of the destruction of the Farmers' Alliance. It is much p anter, any w the book and gaze upon the handsome countenances of the Hon. JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Chief Ruler for 1892, and of Dr. CHARLES W. TORREY, Receiver. It is a fact not noticed, we think, by the late Mr. BUCKLE or by Mr. HERBERT SPENCER'S sociological syndicate that warriors against the Thirteen superstition run to side whiskers of the most decorative and florid style of capillary architecture. Not to mention Mr. ARNOLD and Dr. TORREY, the retiring Chief Ruler, the Hon. MICHAEL JEAN BAPTISTE MESSEMER, has perhaps the most distinguished whiskers that the winds of superstition ever beat against in vain.

We learn from Mr. MESSEMER'S report that only two members of the original Thirteen "have thus far parted company with us until we meet again around a celestial Board of Thirteen." The Thirteen Club has eaten a hundred dinners in the ten years during which it has swatted superstition; and in those ten years, according to Mr. MESSEMER, "the general thought of the whole world, expressed in the pulpit and on the forum, in lectures and addresses in books and pamphlets, in articles in magazines and the papers, has been directed to the objects for which this club was instituted, until to acknowledge one's self to be superstitious now is to confess one's self below the standard of culture of

Mr. MESSEMER avers that "it is our con tention that the number of people who happen to be at table at any given time can neither add to nor subtract from the sum total of our days on earth." The truth of this proposition is clear to the members of the Thirteen Club, but seems to us to be incapable of demonstration. How can it be proved, for instance, that the two deceased nembers of the original Thirteen wouldn't be alive now if they had never sat at a Thirteen table? Because the prejudice against sitting thirteen at a table seems unreasonable, must it therefore be regarded as without foundation? Why should we not regard it as founded upon the experience of our ancestors, and worthy to be held a custom venerable and harmless? It has been the opinion of many philosophers that certain numbers are better than others DANTE, for instance, believed in the mystic virtue of the perfect number nine, and 4-11-44 is a combination said to be reverenced greatly in some parts of the world. It is very easy to say that this sort of thing is childish and gross superstition, but can it be proved to be such? Is there any reason in the nature of things why certain numbers should not be lucky and certain others unlucky? Why shouldn't numbers have their virtues or their vices just as men do? What but patient study and observation can show what our good friends, the iconoclasts of the Thirteen Club, have been trying to show for ten years by eating dinners? Scientific questions can't be settled by dinners. Take the question once raised by THE SUR, "Why Are White Cats Deaf?" a question which thrilled the scientific world. A vast mass of testimony, the observations of many disinterested inquirers, was collected

Thirteen Club. Comparing the mortality among the active members with the average mortality, some data will be had for the study of the balefulness or harmlessness of Thirteen at table. Meanwhile such an inrenious plea as is made by Mr. MARVIN R. CLARE, the archivist of the club, to show that there were thirteen tribes of Israel, and that Manasseh is the United States, is poetry rather than science. Manasseh may be the United States and Ephraim the Mugwumps, and yet Thirteen at table may be an uncomfortable and indefensible assemblage. Nobody objects to taking a check for thirteen dollars, or to thirteen yards of calico, or thirteen pounds of sugar Thirteen may be a worthy and useful number, except at table. It is for the Thirteen Club to establish that the general consensus as to this subject is not founded on sound reasons. As a matter of fact, the club has advertised the belief or supersti-tion which it was established to combat. And any candid reader of its report who glances over the list of honorary members will be struck with the appearance of these names

n one page: ALGER, RUSSELL AMERY, CLEVELAND, GROVER. Are these names to inspire belief in the

theory of Thirteen held by the club?

The True Field and Court of Honor. Duelling is defended, where it is defended at all, on the ground that some of the gravest and most intolerable offence against the rights, the dignity, and the elf-respect of the individual, are not legally punishable; or that, at least, the remedy provided by the law of the State is utterly disproportionate to the sentimental injury inflicted, and wholly inadequate for its reparation. The class of offences which are described simply as conduct unbecoming a gentleman are not dealt with as such by the civil code, yet they may strike at the

very foundation of the principles essential

to the maintenance of civilized society. Even if this deficiency in the law of the State exists, recent occurrences have proved, owever, that it does not render necessary any resort to private violence as a means of eparation, and does not impose any duty justifying the individual in making and excouting a law for himself. If he takes the law into his own hands, he appeals to public opinion to vindicate his legal crime as an honorable obligation. He refers his act to the judgment of public sentiment and publishes his grievance to the whole world by the most ensational of methods and in the way which least of all guards the delicacy of a man's reserve touching matters usually held sacred in their privacy. He pushes himself, his personality, and his private affairs into publicity.

If, however, anybody thinks himself forced to summon the public as judges between him and a man whom he accuses of assailing his honor, if he thinks that he cannot otherwise preserve his self-respect, why should he not make the appeal directly to this court of honor, instead of committing a crime by which to bring his case before it? If he fights a duel with his enemy, the decision as to the justice of his quarrel will be rendered by public opinion and not by the result of the combat between the two. Society will organize itself as a court of honor in any event. It will take into consideration the merits of the case, and it will not be influenced in its decision by the issue

of the combat at arms. In a recent controversy of this sort one of the parties made up a statement of the relations between him and his accuser, and referred the matter to two outside indiwiduals to determine whether his opponent had any standing in honor which justified him in demanding satisfaction under the duelling code. The challenged individual acknowledged the offence charged against him, but he contended that the other had so conducted himself in the affair as to forfeit all his rights to honorable reparation. On the case as presented, the referees decided against the challenger. Thus the issue was determined by two men only and on the testimony of one only of the parties to the controversy; and that decision was published to the world as exculpating the offender and inculpating the offended.

Thus the case was unwittingly appealed to all men. Society as a whole was assembled as a court of honor; and, so sitting, it has reversed the decision of the original referees. It condemns to dishonor the man who proclaimed his dishonor in undertaking to defend himself.

First or last, the resort to which an honorable man must go for the vindication of his honor is the court of public opinion.

As in any event he must look to that tribunal for reparation, if he demands reparation, the only sensible course for him is to refer his case to it directly and immedistely. If the formal enactments of the State be inadequate for the vindication of his honor, it will supply the deficiency fully, and its punishments will be far more terrible than any that can be inflicted by the sword or the pistol in his own hands.

If, as often happens, such a publication of his wrongs would bring suffering to him and injury to those he is bound to protect, so that in punishing another he would punish himself and the innocent perhaps even more bitterly, he must endure his wrongs in silence. He cannot then appeal to public opinion, either directly or by neans of an effort to right himself by taking the law into his own hands.

A Scandalous Appropriation.

The chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry in the Department of Agriculture at Washington has caused to be prepared a document which is denominated a Special

Report on the Diseases of the Horse. A concurrent resolution to authorize the printing, at the expense of the people, of 45,000 additional copies of this document has been introduced in Congress, and the Senate Committee on Printing, through Mr. HAWLEY, has just reported back this resolution with a recommendation that it be passed.

Of the additional copies which it is thus roposed to print, 10,000 are declared to be for the use of the Senate, and 85,000 for the use of the House of Representatives. According to the estimate of the Public Printer, it will cost the country \$27,000 to print this little edition of the new Governnent treatise on equine maladies.

There are hundreds of thousands of horse owners in this country, and millions of dollars invested in horseflesh. The people who own horses and are interested in their welfare are anxious enough and able enough to obtain at their own expense any really important and valuable information which any writer can furnish concerning the care of these animals, without seeking it in the form of literature for which the entire nation is to be taxed. If the work on the diseases of the horse which has been prepered under the supervision of the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry is worth \$27,000 to the Government of the United in the next House, it would probably prove many disinterested inquirers, was collected. States, it ought to be worth something to impracticable to pass a Home Rule bill. and compared. This is the task before the impaction private publisher; and such

a publisher ought easily to be found who would put it on the market without any cost to the taxpayers, and yet at a price which would enable any one to buy it who would really find profit in perusing it. As a matter of fact, nine-tenths of the 43,000 copies for which the people are to pay \$27,000 will be sent to persons who will never read them, and will shortly be consigned to oblivion in the old paper stores and junk shops.

The expenditure proposed by this concurrant resolution is simply scandalous.

A Zoological Garden.

If the city Government and the Legislature had taken our advice, they would long ago have taken the menagerie in the Central Park out of the list of our municipa institutions, and would have put it into the hands of a responsible company prepared with the needful to establish a great zoological garden, under suitable regulations, for the public entertainment and instruction.

Then there would be no occasion for such an investigation as has been going on at the menagerie for some days past. The people of the city would have had a much more competent collection of animals to look at, and a nasty little scandal would not have been brought into existence.

It would be a good thing if the Legislature before adjourning would pass a bill incorporating the right kind of a zoological garden for this city.

The New York Convention at Albany of the Eclectic Medical Society, of which there are said to be 15,000 members in the country, has passed these resolutions on capital punishment:

"That the infliction of the death penalty is only ex cusable in a community where no facilities exist for securely confining those of the violent and dangerous classes who are found smilty of crime.

"That when the death penalty is inflicted, it is the community rather than the culprit that is pus-

The punishment to the community springs from the publication of the reports of the execution, whereas when the criminal is imprisoned he sinks into a penance unshared by any one. The argument is not so interesting as the fact that the society, which counts nearly a thousand practitioners in New York, is pronounced in opposition to the death penalty.

There are some pretty acrimonious debates in the New York Methodist Conference now holding its sessions in this city, and several of the clerical delegates have used anguage about each other which, it seems to us, does not comport with the spirit of the members of the Conference participate.

Few people are aware of the fact that the fishermen, justly or unjustly, are held responsible for all the trouble in the world of April fools. According to some French authorities the widespread annoyance comes from the opening of the fishing season, which occurs in April, and, as the commencement of the sport is rather tame, and the knights of the line and hook are more likely to catch old shoes than o land young salmon, the poisson d'Arril, or "April fish," is regarded as the source of the long-standing dissatisfaction.

All of which is respectfully submitted to those who go up to the mountains for trout and down to the sea for bass. Any way, let them take comfort in the assurance that THE Bun will shine for them during this fishing season, just as it has shone in seasons gone by

People will certainly be scared from going to Chicago to see its Exposition, through SHAACK of that place, which we printed yes terday. It appears by these allegations that Chicago is infested by a horde of dynamiters who stand beside their bomb piles ready to use them as they please. It must be an awful thing to spend any time in Chicago, if the Police Inspector understands himself. It is shameful to ask people who live at a safe distance from Chicago to visit a place in which cart loads of bombs may be exploded at any moment by the Anarchists who make them.

When Police Inspector SHAACE was asked whether there are any bombs now in Chicago, he promptly replied:

"Plenty of them. On one occasion a cart load of bombs was taken away from a certain place where they were manufactured, and no one has yet been able to them I believe they are in the city a to be used in case of trouble. There is also a lot of about 900 bombs secreted, but where the police have not yet been able to tell. I believe these hombs are divided up among the most faithful and trustworthy Aside from this stock there are additional resources fo the people who use them. At present there are prob ably 200 men in this city who know how to make dyna mite bombs, and who can make them on their own titchen stoves at night. The style of bombs that are made in this city are vastly more destructive than anything that the French dynamiters have ever con-

This is a revelation that may well alarm the whole country. Think of inviting the human race to go to such a place for the sake of any Exposition.

The police of Chicago appear to be helpless in presence of the dynamiters. The Inspector knows of the existence of a cart load of bombs and another lot of 900, but cannot find out where they are secreted. It may be assumed that, if so many bombs are known to the police there are plenty of others that they do not

It is an alarming state of things in Chicago. The people there had better give up all thought of holding an Exposition, and devote their whole time to the business of bomb searching

Of the great mechanical operations of the times few are more interesting than the savng of wrecked and sunken vessels. With the increase of the power of mechanical appliances in handling great bodies, and a more thorough knowledge of the possible application of natural forces, the undertaking of remarkable efforts has been successful in many instances. Although the raising of the steamship Oregon off Fire Island was an impossibility, tons on tons of her cargo were saved and sold. The raising of the steamship Atlas. that was struck by a ferryboat in the North River, was a difficult task, but after many breakdowns of chains and machinery the ves sel was floated. The dragging of the big iron ship Windermere from Deal Beach ten days after she went ashore is the latest instance of the capability of men and machinery. While the possibility of applying some of nature's powers to overcome some of her obstacles may he limited, ingenuity is ready nowadays to tackle jobs that would have been impossible a few years ago.

Sad Philosophy.

Fram the New York Herald. And one man in his time is many fools.

Irresistible Advancement in Civiliantion From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.
The death ponalty should be abolished in every State in the Union, and the indications are unmistakable that the change will soon be demanded by irresistible

" More Goes !"

From the Lections Evening Journal.

Lady Somerast assisted at the liquor spilling in Portland Wednesday afternoon. "Here goes!" she said, as her neatly gloved hands upset a brown jug the Sheriffs

Foreign Notes of Heal Interest. Materna recently sang in Paris with her former of

fectiveness.

Mr. Sebastian Schlesinger, now living in London, has set to music Lord Tennyson's lines on the late Duke of Clagence, and has received scores of royal thanks. An e-aborate discussion carried on for some time in the Analony leaves the impression that the nickname of Jack does not properly stand for John, but for James.

Monte Carlo shares of a par-value of 5,000 france were last October quoted at 2,000 france, and are now 2,250 france and rising. The attendance this year is tremen-down, nine-tenths of the visitors being English.

TROUT EXHIBITS AT THE MARKETS. Crowds View the First Speckled Beauties

There must have been many early risers yes terday in those parts of the State where trout brooks and ponds exist, or else the law was violated by those who wanted to get a plenti-ful supply to town before ordinary folks were astir. Thousands of the speckled beauties were on exhibition in the various fish markets and it seemed impossible that so many could have been secured in the few hours that the fishermen had yesterday between sunrise and the time the fish had to be in the market. It was suggested that some of the fishermen had staid up all night. Ex-Fish Commissioner Eugene G. Blackford, to whom such a suggestion was conveyed, held up his hands in horror

tion was conveyed, held up his hands in horror.

"No, sir; no, sir," he said, "we are sticklers for the law down here. These frout were caught this morning."

The fish dealers always have a display of trout on April I, the opening of the trout season in various counties. Yesterday's showing was especially fine. Many of the dealers sent invitations to their friends and to the public generally. As usual, the largest numbers visited Mr. Blackford has an eye for the artistic, and he had provided the necessary accessories to make the fish look at their lest. They were arranged in groups on beds of moss, with the name of the place whence they came over each group. Beautiful palms and ferns waved over the counters on which the display had been arranged. There were a good many different kinds of trout in the collection. Most of them were, of course, taken from stocked ponds, but there were also some wild fellows, including some dark, brilliant-spotted youngsters from Canada.

The bouth Side Club and various other trout raisers on Long Island sent in large numbers, which had been taken in nets. There were many big ones among them, but they looked fat and flabby, and the spots were very faint. The Tuxedo trout looked best of all those taken from stocked ponds. They are dark and have a gamey appearance. Some of these were shown allive in a tank. Some handsome trout were sent on from Massachusetts, and some that were very brilliant came from Arakansas. Massachusetts also contributed some enormous brown trout and some hybrids, a cross between brook and salmon trout. Several rainbow trout were also shown.

The other dealers in Falton Market had displays which were very interesting. Crowds, including many ladies, came from up town to view the displays, and business was very brisk. The dealers in Falton Market had displays which were very interesting. Crowds, including many ladies, came from up town to outdo Mr. Blackford, and had the little groups of beauties arranged on banks of moss amid pots of flowers, while overhead hung

there were also displays.

Ex-Secretary Chandler and ex-Secretary Whitney.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In an interview in THE SUN of the 29th instant, Mr. William C. Whitney refers to general order No. 307 issued by me as Secretary of the Navy. and says: "A great deal of gossip develope among the women, and the wife of an officer was foolish enough to criticise sharply some action of Secretary Chandler. Her remark was in some way repeated to him, and it greatly incensed him. He thereupon issued an order forbidding the wives of officers from following them to their stations." He also adds: "On officer who allowed his wife to follow him was transferred from the desirable European station to the objectionable service on the Guinea

I desire to say that both of the above state ments are absolutely destitute of foundation so far as they relate to the reasons for the order and transfer alluded to. Mr. Whitney may have issued orders and made transfers from such motives. I never did. I have heard that Mr. Whitney revoked "the woman order so that the wife of a favorite officer might follow her husband to Yokohama, but I never fully believed this.

Order No. 307 bore date July 5, 1883, and was as follows:

"Naval officers attached to cruising war vessels, espe cially commanding officers, are expected to leave their families at their usual or fixed places of abode, and not to attempt to transfer them to more convenient visit ing points. Officers disregarding this injunction will be liable to be relieved from duty."

This order and another breaking up the naval shore station at Villefranche were is naval shore station at Villefranche were issued on general grounds abundantly justifying them. The naval colonies at Nice and Yokohama were promotive of anything but domestic happiness or public benefit. The movements of the ships were often controlled by the female influence, good or bad in itself, on shore. It was reported that the flagship once left Shamphai July S, aithough its participation in an appropriate celebration of July 4 had been expected, because the Admiral had made an appointment to meet his wife in Yokohama.

It is expected when naval vessels visit ports at home or abroad that the officers will participate in appropriate social gatherings, but long delays in the vicinity of gambling houses and other homes of deadly vice are wholly pernicious, even if their wives are near enough to share in the contaminations. Mr. Whiteox

pernicious, even if their wives are near enough to share in the contaminations. Mr. Whitney, in his interview, well elaborates the reasons which required order No. 307. If he had not revoked it, we should not have had the Hether-ington-Robinson tragedy at Yokohama. W. E. CHANDLER.

WASHINGTON, March 31.

The Forgery of Candidate Wanser's Name. To run Entron or Tun Sun-Sir: The forged letter re-cently sent to the World announcing my withdrawal as candidate for the Mayoralty of Jersey City I wa inclined to attribute to some unscrupulous Democra overzealous for the cause of Candidate McDermoti Indisputable evidence has just reached me that I was wrong in my judgment. I deem it my duty to publicly make known to the Republican voters of Jersey City the facts in relation to the letter, the writer thereof to expose and denounce, giving, too, his motive for writing and desiring its publication. I denounce and expose Benjamin Murphy, Chief of Police of Jersey

writing and desiring its publication. I denounce and expose Benjamin Murphy, Chief of Police of Jersey City, as the author of that letter, and conduct more base and ungrateful was never my jot to know. Nominally a Republican, he is, in fact, anything that till promote the interests of Benjamin Murphy. I denounce him as a self-seeker, dishohest, disloyal to his best friends, and guilty of conduct that must stamp him a political renegade. For years has he been kept in his present position by the influence of the very men ha now so heartissly betrays. Disappointed and embiliered at the indifferent reception given the letter of one of his henchman, suggesting its man of the form of office of Mayor, ampered at Murphy 'boom,' he at once proceeds to him much and Murphy' boom,' he at once proceeds to him much and wirth the company of the form of the form of the form of the company of the form of the company of the form of the company of the form of JERRET CITY, N. J., March 31.

Everything Has Its Use. "I saw in the paper," observed Hunker, as he passed the tripe without helping himself to any, "that a scien-tist has discovered a method of tanning tripe that tist has discovered a method of tanning tripe that
makes excellent leather of it."
"There," replied Skidds, passing the plate to the pass
boarder with its load undiminished. "I always know
that some use for tripe would eventually be found."

Yes, It Is Bot THE FON! THE SUN!

How can its welcome be overdone? It shines for the great, it shines for the small, It shines for each, and it shines for all! THE SUN! THE SUN! Surely it carries away the bun! It warms the heart, it cheers the brain.

It gently beams or it raises Cain! THE BUX! THE BUX! In : athering news is second to none! From North and South and East and West It gets the latest, and serves it best

Tax Sex! Tax Sex! Is never weary or wordy spun: It tells us all in the wisest way And stope as soon as it's said its say.

THE SCH! THE SUN! Is neither hidebound nor party run! It turns its light where the light should be And all by its light may clearer see. Tas Ses! Tas Sen!

Is read by white, black, yellow, and dun: Long may it shins the world to bless, The great head-light of the dally pressi

A SAD CHANGE IN FRANCE.

and State-Pope Jee XIII, and His Fruitless Effort to Produce Harmony-Polities Confused-The Future Doubtfut.

Paris, March 18.-My presentiments were nly too well founded when I foresaw that the religious question was once more about to play a part in our internal politics, after the hostile manifesto issued by the Cardinal Archbishops. The consequences were not long in arriving. They have even advanced at a more rapid rate than I expected, and they are more serious than I thought they would be. Our parliament began its session on the 16th of February. Three days afterward the Min-istry was overthrown in a discussion upon the

relations between the Church and the State. "No, sir; no, sir." he said. "we are sticklers The great progress obtained for the past two rears consisted in putting aside this irritating debate, which invariably has the unfortunate peculiarity of bringing about confusion in parties and arousing opposing pasns to a point in which every political and even patriotic consideration is lost sight of. A few days sufficed to lose all the ground that had been gained. The Chamber of Deputies forgot in an instant the need of stability in the Government, the services ren dered for two years by the Freycinet Cabinet abroad as well as at home, and the esteem and personal sympathy which had been justly won religious antagonism, it has thrown France seen as it is unfortunate; and it cannot be ooked upon as a simple incident. There is a complete change in the situation. We have had the immediate proof of it in the difficulties encountered in the formation of a new Ministry. At the commencement it was thought that the thing might be all settled in twenty-four hours: that the Chamber by a new vote would reopen the door for the deposed Ministry, and that the latter, alightly modified, would hold the direction of affairs under the continued presidence of M. de Freycinet. But things have turned out quite differently. The Cabinet persisted in its resignation. The President of the Republic, after four of five days passed in interviews with several members of the two Chambers, and three fruitless attempts at a Ministerial reconstitution, at last brought about a combination that seems to be very precarious. An obscure member of the Senate, Loubet.

> was placed at the head of the Council. Six of the former Ministers retained their port-folios, and the change was limited to four names without significance or marked political influence. This solution, preceded by almost an entire fortnight of groping in the dark, caused surprise rather than satisfaction, because it is not considered as a real and final outcome of the crisis. In regard to three of the former Ministers, everyoody is of the opinion that they ought to keer their respective departments, on account of the special ability of which they have given proof: M. de Freycinet in the War Ministry. in order to continue the military organization of the country; M. Rouvier in the Finance Department, into which he has brought order and regularity; and M. Ribot in Foreign Affairs, which require to-day more than ever a steady line of policy in the hands of a man recognized by the European powers, and inmiring them with confidence. It was expected that M. Constans would be retained in office as Minister of the Interior, in which pos he displayed an energy which won for him a But beside these foreseen and well-ground-

ed retentions in office it was thought that M. Carnot would call around him men chosen from among the important personages of one or the other Chamber, principally from he Chamber of Deputies. The latter in effect was thrown into confusion by the vote which overthrew the Ministry. The majority formed since 1889 by the almost complete fusion of the Bepublican party is now roken, and the difficulty is to recatablish it and bring back cohesion into the disintegrated ranks, in order not to fall back into that parliamentary anarchy in which we have lived for nearly ten years. Will M. Loubet and the few new colleagues, with hardly any political ante-cedents, that he has brought with him into the Ministry, be equal to the diffi-cult task which is before them? It is doubtful; and we find the contrary of what happens ordinarily under such circumstances: The issue of the crisis, instead of tranquillizing public opinion, leaves it under the impression of an uneasiness greater than that which was caused by the crisis itself. Anxiety for pated, and people have the presentiment that only a few dreamers who still speak of dy-from behind the crisis momentarily termining nastic restoration. But the republic has ated others will arise. I believe I can discern, according to the comments of the foreign press, that this instinctive distrust is not felt n France alone.

The first appearance before the Chamber of the reconstituted Ministry has only partially dissipated the uncertainty that, its composition created. It is true that it has squarely aid down the programme of its policy upon the essential question of the moment by declaring itself opposed to the separation of the Church and State, and by affirming the neces sity of maintaining diplomatic relations with the Holy See. It is also true that this programme has obtained an approving vote of 325 against 75. But this vote says nothing for the future. It in no wise assures the formation of a compact and permanent Ministerial majority. The deputies, while according a sort of provisional satisfecit, have displayed very undecided dispositions; and their attitude indicates less solid sympathy for the new Cabinet than doubts in regard to its term of existence. They have accepted it but they have not adopted it. We find the same symptoms in the press. The greater portion of the journals treat M. Loubet and his colleagues with a sort of ironical skepticism Some oppose them openly; and those who defend them do so weakly, like lawyers who sus-tain a cause without having much hope of its success. To surmount the difficulties which surround it, the Ministry will require a rare concourse of favorable circumstances in Par-liament. I am afraid that the Governmental stability to which we had begun to be accustomed, is lost for a long time and given over to unknown eventualities.

One of the deputies of Paris, who is at the same time one of the most far-seeing journal-ists of the Republican party. M. Henry Maret, yesterday appreciated the situation in these terms: "It would be exaggeration to believe ourselves entered upon an era of hostilities, but we are certainly entering upon an era of uneasiness and reciprocal distrust." This, in all probability, is only too true.

One thing above all others is serious and to be regretted: The President of the republic has lost in the crisis the privilege that seemed to put him above porsonal ques tions and the agitations of parties. Since he came into power. M. Carnot has acquired through the constant rectitude of his con duct and of his language, a position such as no head of a Government in France ever enjoyed before him. He was considered as a sort of superior arbitrator of our national politics, soaring above all intrigues and com-petitions in which his name was never men tioned. Each one of his acts, each one of his recent tours, and each one of his speeches contributed to fortify in the public mind, a well as in the political world, the conviction that for him constitutional neutrality was the supreme law, and that no consideration of friendship, of hostility, or of interest could move him from that position. In a country like France this was a great advantage, because our defect and our misfortune is to make the man who governs us responsible for the smallest inci-dents. This advantage is now lost. The name of M. Carnot is brought into the debate and given over to all its heat and extravagance. Some fournals accuse cim of being the real

nevertheless certain appearances give sup-port to it. It is beyond a doubt that the Presi-dent of the republic, at least partially in the present case, came out of his habitual reserve. His intervention was exercised more openly; his action was more direct and more visible. Did he act in this way according to a preconceived plan, or aim, such as he is acused of? I don't believe it. Has he gone beand the limits of his constitutional functions? That doesn't seem to be the case either; be-cause the Constitution never intended that the Chief of the State should be simply an ornamental functionary, a wheel without any movement of its own in the mechanism of the Government, M. Carnot has shown hesitation, and he has had too many consultations with personages of no political authority; and he has displayed a marked persistence in conferring with men of one party only, while the others were systematically kept at a distance. It may be that here is some truth in the antipathy which is attributed to him toward M. Constans, whose reputation is far from being beyond reproach. or it cannot be said that he has come out intact from the accusations that have been formulated against him. However this may be, the spirit of opposition and of calumny, alin France more than in any other country, has seized upon the occasion to throw suspicio upon the political honesty of the President and to damage his prestige. A portion o the press has opened fire upon the Elyace by representing the Presidential residence as the centre of a cierical conspiracy. According to these attacks, M. Carnot, although personally full of good intentions, is influenced by a circle that is animated by sentiments, if not wholly anti-republican, at least antidemocratic. These charges are expressly made by certain journals. They are insinuated by others, and feebly and sometimes even awkwardly repelled by those who understand the danger and endeaver to demonstrate the treachery. Perfidious assertions have a clear road before them, and however little foundation they may have, they are beginning to make headway among the people, more disposed to-day than ever to listen to the advo cates of disorder who flatter their passions and appeal to their hatred. It would be a great misfortune if the growing distrust which they are trying to excite against M. Carnot should continue to increase His authority in the interior would not be all that would suffer; France would risk the loss of a portion of the ground that has been gained during the past few years in foreign countries by her wisdom, her political stability, and the cessation of the quarrels of cotories and indi

that there were two things fixed in his mind:

To turn out M. Constane and to bring to the head of the Cabinet M. Loubet, who is his par-

ticular friend. This almost amounts to a charge

of duplicity. Certainly it is unfounded, by

republican form. The results that the new Ministerial combination will bring out are, therefore, looked for with more than ordinary anxiety. Their influence upon our ulterior situation must be considerable. The firm establishment and success of the reformed Cabinet under the Presidency of M. Loubet would mean the end of the crisis and would justify all the acts of M. Carnot. But if, on the other hand, this Cabinet should have only a short and sterile career, soon to be crowned by with more seriousness and the moral ascendancy of the President of the republic will be shaken. I am even afraid that he may not re-cover again all the influence which he acquired during three years of increasing confidence of the country, the submission of parties, and the silence of politicians. The latter now begin to lift their heads and raise their authority has received its first shock. They are ecommencing their old game of personal attacks upon individuals, and perfidious insinustions against the system of government whose

viduals, which seemed inseparable from the

moderation they had been forced to submit to. The sterile and harmful group, of which M. Clemenceau and his lieutenant, M. Pelletan are the types and the leaders, has renewed its work of noisy accusation and anti-ministe-rial guerrilla warfare, which made us live from 1878 to 1888 in a state of crisis perpetually renewed. The certainty of finding in them allies always ready for every overthrow has per contre coup reformed the phalanx of the opposider. The monarchical parties will not reform themselves with their old etiquettes, because the words "royalty" and "empire" have lost the future is augmented rather than dissi- their practical signification. There remain henceforth in face of it the Catholic party. which, while declaring merely for form and with the point of the pen that it accepts the principles of the established Government. takes for its motto absolute resistance to the acts of that Government, and adopts for its tactics the creation of all possible embarrassments for the republic. The two extreme wings of Parliament guard in this way their irreconcilable antagonism of doctrines, but they are once more ready to combine in a common ac when the chance is offered to interfere with the work of a Ministry, whatever it may be

and whatever it may do or attempt The Pope has made a new effort to bring peace and tranquility amid the growing tumult that he saw was coming upon us through the action of the ultra-clericals. He issued an encyclical. marked with that firmness and lovalty which do honor to his character, to establish once more the distinction to be made under all circumstances between the rights of the Church and its duties toward the State. But Leo XIII. was preaching in the desert; or, at least, if his counsels have not been entirely lost, they have only resulted in arousing a latent spirit of resistance among a portion of the clergy, even against the pontifical order. Clerical opposition goes its full length by refusing to submit to the authority of the Vatican, because the Vatican sends it an order of tolerance.

What a change two years have brought upon us! In viewing the peaceable commencemen of the year 1892 nobody would have dreamed of such complications. All the old animosities were dying out. No Ministry ever appeared more solid. Irritating questions were dropped one after the other. The personality of the President of the repubparty quarrels. But we are hardly in the middle of March before the spectacle that France presents is a mixture of revived animosities. distrusts, and uncertainties. We are once more at the mercy of passions, intrigues, and incldents. The day when, by a foolish and almost thoughtless vote, the Chamber overthrew the De Freyeinet Ministry, it had no idea that it was throwing the whole course of our politics into confusion.

Women Should Not Wear Such Nasty Long

Dresses.

Prom Kate Piells Studengion.

One good effect of abort skiris. If ever generally adopted, will be to force some it to learn how to walk well. At present they shuffle, mince, turn in one foot, do everything but walk. Nothing commands more respect than dignity of carriage, always excepting elegance and dignity of speech; and when my sex discovers that feet have a higher mission than to be crewded into boots and shoes too small for them, and that come are an offerer against nature, the reign of noble bearing may set in

ing may set in "It's the eatest thing in the world to find a foot with "It's the carest thing in the world to find a foot with straight toes among women," say chirepodists. "They straight toes among women," say chirepodists. They say lap and overlan, and frequently are doubled under. As for handane, well, they are the rule." No woman with not before the such torturing of the extremities must conclude to physical adments of various kinds. So turn it which was we will, tight books are an abomination, bet the aboute of the smulless gown but introduce a termina covering for the feet and prove herself mistermina covering for the feet and prove herself mistermina covering for the feet and prove herself misterminal my dead of making, and a low will go a long way. rlorest nedown those in at formidable of

rara tradition and pre, adder. author of the complications of the Ministerial Stop that constant backing by removing the irrition in the threat and auddung any inflammation; may exist there by using Br. D. Jayne's Expectantial ions established remedy for throat and lung troub of fity years' popularity.—Ade. crisis, and of having prolonged that crisis purposely to give it a direction in conformity with his personal views. From the first day, while he affected to be seeking a solution, it is said